

# THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Franklin Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties, joint w&t-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, opposite from the bridge.  
deau w&t-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collec-  
tion of debts for non-residents in any part of the  
State, as well as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledg-  
ments of deeds, and other writing to be used or  
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner un-  
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-  
sitions, affidavits, etc.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.  
no 111

JAMES P. METCALF,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.  
feb22 w&t-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th  
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
CLAY & MONROE,  
Attorneys at Law, in the United States, Circuit,  
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, business confined  
to the above practice and attention.  
Address Thomas B. Monro, Secretary of State,  
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.  
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
Has been engaged to attend to the unrepresented profes-  
sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-  
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-  
ceive prompt attention.  
april 7 w&t-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.  
no 111

JOHN RODMAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,  
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly  
attended to.  
april 7 w&t-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court  
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Market street.  
may 19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.  
jan 14 wfy

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.  
SIMPSON & SCOTT,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.,  
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same  
herefore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him, either as the Judge of the Circuit  
Court, or his life, or more recently as Judge of the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons herefore referred to by him  
in his published card.  
Court entreated to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.—jan 13 w&t-wtf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
GOVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-  
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.  
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
dec 6 t-w&w6n

A. J. JAMES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house.  
feb 26 w&t-wtf

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,  
Having permanently located in Frankfort, ten-  
ders his professional services to the citizens of  
the town and vicinity.  
J. G. Keenon, office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner.  
sep 9 w&t-wtf

JOHN M. McCALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimires, and Vests, of  
the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in  
as good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.

NO FEE NO SALE.—II

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, with  
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

HART & MAPOTHER,  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN & INK DRAWING,  
LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PAINTING, &c.,  
etc. w&t-wtf

GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,  
Successors to  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 4 Market street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-  
ders. mar29 w&t-wtf

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,  
OF LOUISVILLE, LATE OF FRANKFORT.

WOLFE & HODGES,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
AND COLLECTING AGENTS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House.  
oct28 w&t-wtf

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET  
AND  
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of  
handsome carpets, floor oil cloths, cornices, bands,  
India & Coco matting, shades, small trimmings,  
curtains, gimp, green baize, stair linens, &c.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth, Lou., Ky.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices, we  
keep on hand and make to order flags, tar-  
paulins, mosquito bars, bed comforts, &c., &c. Our  
stock is now in full force, having been selected  
with great care, we can offer the most economical  
of styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.

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MARSHALL & DICKINSON

## DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

### TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

SATURDAY ..... MARCH 30, 1861.

### The Militia Bill.

The Machen amendments to the militia law were finally passed in the Senate Thursday, with a few unimportant changes. The contest over this law has been very animated. Its opponents have attacked it with a determination to defeat it at all hazards. We have found it difficult to appreciate the grounds of their opposition. The amendments seem intended solely to carry out the intentions of the original law; and we are confident would not have met with the opposition they have encountered, if the gentlemen who so constantly opposed them had considered fully their bearing upon the policy of the law.

Both the friends and the opponents of the law seem to concede the necessity of a military organization. It is therefore the more surprising to us that its opponents should have persistently pursued a course which was calculated, in our judgment, very essentially to modify, if not indeed to destroy, the military organization of the State. Never did a law have more determined opposition to encounter. Every effort was made by its enemies to repeal it. Defeated in their attempts to wipe it from the statute book, they next sought to emasculate it by the repeal of the most important sections, and the substitution of others, the effect of which would be to make an entire change of the system. Driven from every other point, they finally engrafted upon the bill an amendment permitting every member of the State Guard, who joined the organization prior to the passage of the amendments, to resign his position if he were so disposed. To this amendment there was no serious opposition. But few will avail themselves of the opportunity to leave an organization in which they have pride, and which is so deservedly popular throughout the State. The only effect will be to entail upon the Inspector General the unnecessary labor of doing again the work of mustering the companies, which has been already accomplished, at a heavy tax upon his time.

In this shape the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 10.

On questions involving the honor and interests of the State, it is gratifying to find gentlemen who rise above every consideration of party, and govern their actions solely from a regard for the public interests. This is eminently the case with Senator Johnson, of McCracken, and with Senator Pennebaker, of Louisville. The latter gentleman has, from the first, been the able and consistent advocate of the bill. He has defended it from every attack in a manner which shows alike his patriotism and intimate acquaintance with the subject. During the protracted discussion, he showed himself equally well armed against the direct assaults and the concealed movements of his opponents; and exposed in their true light the objects of the particular enemies of the bill. The State Guard have found in him an able defender against those who have either directly or indirectly assailed their patriotism and loyalty. He is, himself, a fair exponent of that class of our citizens. Whatever their views on the political questions of the times, they sink the partisan in the patriot. The Senator, while warmly advocating the cause of the Union, has at the same time shown himself a statesman, by voting to place our State in a condition to command respect, not only at the North and at the South, but also at home. He has shown his faith in that policy which relies implicitly neither upon the forbearance of the North, nor upon that of the South; but chooses rather to decide the questions of the day for ourselves, and to rely for the maintenance of our position upon the loyalty and courage and patriotism of the sons of our own State.

John Elmor, of Lorain county, Ohio, writes to the Ohio Cultivator of several experiments in planting corn among his potatoes, by which he thinks he saved the latter from rotting, and got a fair crop of the former. A small variety of corn should be selected, and only planted between every other row.

**LIGHTNING VS. BEECH TREES.**—It is asserted that beech trees are never struck by lightning, and that Indians in the forest seek for immunity, during thunder storms, beneath their branches. There is no record, to our knowledge, to disprove the assertion that beech trees are never assailed by the electrical fluid, but the theory of it is beyond our information.

S. M. Penn, of Chillicothe, is appointed special mail agent for Ohio and Kentucky.

The Charleston Mercury says, by private dispatches from Tallahassee, we learn that Gov. Perry is concentrating troops at Pensacola with the utmost activity.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Russellville is uninjured by the recent frosts, the Herald says. The fruit crop is promising in that section.

The English press discuss American affairs at considerable length, and generally regard the establishment of the Southern Confederacy as a fact accomplished.

In the English Parliament a member has given notice that at an early day he should move that the Government give a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

President Davis has made a requisition upon the Confederate States for additional troops. The Florida Convention has adopted the Constitution.

The Texas Convention has adopted the Montgomery Constitution almost unanimously.

As an act of justice to Capt. L. H. Rousseau, the Senator from Louisville, we state that the resolutions distributed in the two Houses on yesterday, in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi river, were offered by Mr. Cissell, the Senator from Union county. As this error places both gentlemen in a false position, we publish the resolutions.

Mr. Cissell offered the following resolutions as a substitute for those proposed by Mr. Rousseau:

*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is of the most vital importance to the commercial interest of the people of Kentucky that the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries should continue free and unmolested, and she protests against any attempt to obstruct or prohibit the free navigation thereof; and she believes that more can be done to continue the enjoyment of such right by conciliation, and the cultivation of friendly relations with every portion of our common country, than by threats or any attempt at coercion; and this General Assembly is gratified to learn that the convention of Louisiana by unanimous vote, has recognized that right to all friendly States.

*Resolved*, That this General Assembly has learned that certain of the free States have passed laws declaring the absolute freedom of negro slaves upon touching their soil; and others have passed laws virtually denying to the citizens of the slave States the right of transit through such States with their slaves as well as laws denying to citizens of slave States the use of jails, in cases of arrest under the fugitive slave law; and that the Governor of Ohio, in contravention to the Federal Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, as expounded recently by the Supreme Court of the United States, has refused, and still refuses, to surrender a fugitive from justice upon requisition by the Executive of this State; and that a party is organized in the free States to resist, by violence, the execution of federal laws; and these "rights being of vital importance to the people of Kentucky, and the people of her sister slave States, Kentucky feels it her duty to herself and her sister Southern States, to whom she is bound by every consideration of interest and duty, at the earliest day to make this, her solemn protest, against any" and "all such unjust and iniquitous legislation and conduct on the part of such free States and the Executive of Ohio, and such as Kentucky cannot, and will not, submit to."

AND WHEREAS, We have received information that the Federal Government contemplates sending additional troops to the New port barracks in this State: therefore,

*Resolved*, That Kentucky earnestly and solemnly protests against such action on the part of the Federal Government, as tending to defeat efforts for peaceful adjustment, and still further to complicate existing difficulties and will be regarded by her as an evidence of hostility to the peace and quiet of our citizens and as intended to destroy and subvert the liberties of our people.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be directed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the different States, and to the President of the United States.

Blanton Duncan proposed in the Session Convention at Frankfort "to transfix in *fee simple* the Bell-Everett party to the Southern Rights party." Blanton conceited himself the proprietor of the Bell and Everett men in Kentucky, and we suppose he conceits himself here.—*Low Journal*.

Col. Duncan stated in the Convention that the majority of the late Bell and Everett State Executive Committee, at Louisville were in favor of Southern Rights, and that in such ticklish times as these, they would do better to transfer over the Bell and Everett men of the five lower Congressional districts to the Southern Rights party, than to have them transferred elsewhere. And that, accordingly, there were a good many influential Bell men present to witness the deed and ratify it.

And certainly the State Executive Committee had as much right to transfer the party to an honorable position, as the Louisville Journal has to transfer it to the "Left Wing."

When we look over the State and see the prominent members of the late Bell party, declaring themselves against the "Left Wing," our opinion of the Journal's influence is very much lessened. The intelligent yeomanry who were in that party will speak out in favor of the South, as soon as discussion teaches them the true facts. Already our platform has received the endorsement, outside of this city, of such men as Gov. Helm, J. W. Crockett, Phil Thompson, Col. Lee, W. S. Pryor, Col. John Williams, Judge Burnett, Samuel Davis, the Covington Journal, R. C. Bowling, A. G. Rheem, Dr. Johnson; Wash Ewing, D. C. Ganaway, G. Terry, Ben Berry, Judge Malone, C. N. Pendleton, Judge Campbell, R. W. Scott, E. C. Tucker, F. H. Dallam, C. D. Elliott, Wm. Helm, Thos. W. Brown, A. D. Kingman, A. W. Holman, Wm. Edmonds, G. R. Merritt, and scores of like prominent leaders all over the State. With such evidences before us, we may be pardoned for saying that the Submission leaders are mistaken in supposing that they carry the late Bell party in their breeches pockets. There is too much intelligence and patriotism in the ranks of those who compose that party, to permit the Journal or any body else to lead them into the embrace of "niggerism," however cunningly arranged the plot may be or tempting the bait.

**THE BORDER VERSUS THE COTTON STATES.**—Ever since last November the politicians of the border States have been talking and arguing and shilly-shallying about their future course. They do not really know whether they desire to stay in the old Union or go out. They have tried to temporise, originated a Peace Congress, and suggested amendments to the Constitution—and all for nothing. The Black Republicans have not given the people of the border States a single point in the game; but still the leaders remain undecided.

In the meantime the politicians of the cotton States have proceeded quietly to establish an independent government, and to form a constitution which is a model State paper. It preserves all the best features of the original compact, with certain requisite additions. The Constitution of the Southern Confederacy is as perfect as any such instrument can be.

Nothing is left undone that can be done to prejudice the cause of the South or to reconcile our people to the hostile domination of a sectional and maddened majority, who have trampled on the compact made by our fathers, and disregarded all the ties that united the States of the Confederacy in one body politic, in their march to power.

Southern "traitors," whose only fault is devotion to their respective States, and not Northern nullifiers, who recognize an unwritten "higher law" and not the Constitution as the rule of their action, are the objects of the attacks of the organ-grinders of the left-wing of the great liberal party" in the border slave States.

Men who applaud the "conservatism" of W. H. Seward, the best representative of unadulterated Black Republicanism, will not long hesitate for an excuse when they determine to support the Administration of which that eminent gentleman forms an important part.

We "first endure, then pity, then embrace," and the apologists for Lincoln to-day, will be his defenders to-morrow, and are long will wax valiant in his support.

The people of Kentucky are not prepared for what is to come; but they should be forearmed, and shall be forewarned. Those who recommend submission now, are only preparing the way for an open advocacy of coercion; and when war with its long train of horrors shall come, precipitated by the aid and comfort given to our enemies by tories in our midst, an intelligent public will not forget that they were entreated to shun the advice and to turn a deaf ear to the plausible suggestions of party leaders who would whelm the country in ruin for one hour's enjoyment of place and power.—*Courier*.

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[From the New Orleans Sunday Delta.]

American Liberty.

In the beginning of the secession movement in this country, the English Press, with hardly an exception, professed to see and to deplore in the event the failure of the latest and most brilliant scheme of republican liberty which had been witnessed in modern times. English journals set the example in taking this view of the subject, and just at the moment when the masterly course of the seceded States is beginning to afford a thorough refutation of the opinion, we find it adopted and repeated by shallow-pated journalists in the North belonging to the Black Republican party. Some of them say that if Fort Sumter be given up to the South, it will prove that the Union was a splendid delusion, that the Constitution was a mistake, and the Government a blunder. Others say that if Mr. Lincoln's Administration fail to enforce the collection of duties along the Southern coast, and for all practical purposes re-establish the authority of the United States in the seceded States, it will explode the theory of American liberty and exhibit the utter inefficiency of the Federal system. Now it happens that the very facts on which these political philosophers would base an argument against American liberty, are peculiarly calculated to vindicate it before the world, and to reassure us of its estimable advantages. If there was any saving principle in that system whose failure they are so ready to proclaim, it was precisely that principle which developed itself in the secession movement; it was precisely that enlightened conviction of justice, and that determined adherence to right as guaranteed expressly, or by logical construction, in the Constitution, which led the States of the Southern Confederacy peacefully and effectually to repudiate a Government which had degenerated into a mere symbol and agent of a despotic sectional majority. In acting thus, they gave a new expression, a new baptism, a new sanctuary to American liberty. The old expression had been fatally misinterpreted and perverted; the old baptism had lost its sacramental virtue; the old sanctuary was defiled with abominations and filled with hideous idols.

And another fact is worthy of especial consideration. Never in the history of the world has a revolution in a country of such extent and of such numbers effected without bloodshed, without social convulsions, and with such order, and precision, and logical application of means to the accomplishment of result. Where could we look for a more decisive and eloquent vindication of American liberty? If it be said that this extraordinary example is not to be ascribed wholly to American liberty, then it follows that Southern institutions and Southern character were the other elements of the problem which has received so beneficial a solution. But it is impossible in the long run to separate systems of government from the character of a people. American liberty would be a vain abstraction without a people imbued with its principles, and resolved with heart and hand to maintain them. It is "men, high-minded men, who constitute a State." While fanatics and aggressors are fretting over blasted schemes of spoliation and dominion; while they are deplored the consequences of their own disregard of the true principles of American liberty; while the ingredients of the poisoned chalice which they had mixed for others are commended to their own lips, and they stand appalled, after their idle threats of desolating the South through survive insurrection, or of conquering it by force of arms, at the danger of financial ruin and social chaos at home, the Southern Confederacy stands before the world in an attitude of moral sublimity, of political dignity, and of military invincibility. And to what is this due but to American liberty, strengthened by Southern institutions, and illustrated by Southern character.

Public opinion in Europe is beginning fully to appreciate the attitude of the South, and expresses itself with a force and decision that the North can neither despise nor mitigate. The Paris Press, in a late number, says: "Public opinion will soon comprehend the true policy for both sides of the Atlantic, and will find for the vast interest at stake in the American crisis a satisfactory solution, namely: peaceful separation, without conflict, without war, instead of a disruption by violence, or a Union maintained by force."

They Will Support Lincoln.

The tendency of the submission press of Kentucky is to a full and earnest support of the new Administration.

With scarcely an exception, they have apoligised for the abominable doctrines of the inaugural address, or boldly attempted to explain away its obnoxious features.

They will not admit that the President means coercion when he says the power confided to him will be used to "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts, arsenals, and other public property in the seceded States; and their readers are daily being prepared to hear that should an attempt by the Federal Government to "possess" forts Moultrie, Jackson, &c., be resisted by the authorities of the Confederate States, the latter must be deemed the aggressors, and held responsible for the consequences.

We hear no more from them of the duty of resistance to any attempt to carry out the policy foreshadowed in the Chicago platform, while the vials of misrepresentation, calumny, detraction, and vituperation are poured out on Southern statesmen and Southern people.

Nothing is left undone that can be done to prejudice our people to the hostile domination of a sectional and maddened majority, who have trampled on the compact made by our fathers, and disregarded all the ties that united the States of the Confederacy in one body politic, in their march to power.

Southern "traitors," whose only fault is devotion to their respective States, and not Northern nullifiers, who recognize an unwritten "higher law" and not the Constitution as the rule of their action, are the objects of the attacks of the organ-grinders of the left-wing of the great liberal party" in the border slave States.

Men who applaud the "conservatism" of W. H. Seward, the best representative of unadulterated Black Republicanism, will not long hesitate for an excuse when they determine to support the Administration of which that eminent gentleman forms an important part.

We "first endure, then pity, then embrace," and the apologists for Lincoln to-day, will be his defenders to-morrow, and are long will wax valiant in his support.

The people of Kentucky are not prepared for what is to come; but they should be forearmed, and shall be forewarned. Those who recommend submission now, are only preparing the way for an open advocacy of coercion; and when war with its long train of horrors shall come, precipitated by the aid and comfort given to our enemies by tories in our midst, an intelligent public will not forget that they were entreated to shun the advice and to turn a deaf ear to the plausible suggestions of party leaders who would whelm the country in ruin for one hour's enjoyment of place and power.—*Courier*.

President Davis has made a requisition upon the Confederate States for additional troops. The Florida Convention has adopted the Constitution.

The Texas Convention has adopted the Montgomery Constitution almost unanimously.

The United States Senate has at length adjourned sine die.

[From the N. O. Sunday Delta.]

A Sunday in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, March 19, 1861.

There is no city in the world, none even among the puritanical cities of the east, where the Sabbath is more regularly observed than in this capital of the Confederate States. The following little candid exposé of my first Sunday experience may prove it:

After eating breakfast, I stepped to the door of the hotel with the view of buying the morning paper; found the newsboy loitering listlessly round his accustomed stand; didn't observe him closely, and communicated my wish.

"What! you don't want to buy a paper on Sunday, do you?" I answered that I did.

"Well, sir, I can't sell 'em, because the law's agin selling papers on Sunday."

I didn't really care much for a paper, and thought I would just step round to the cigar store and forget my little disappointment in the consoling clouds of a mild Havana. Met the cigar vendor a few steps from his door; drew five cents from my vest, and told him my wish. "Couldn't do it, sir; would be in violation of the twenty-fifth ordinance, prohibiting the sale of cigars on Sunday, and the fine would be fifty dollars." "Very well, sir, keep your cigars. I suppose that I can get a cup of coffee at the market, and that will stimulate as much as one of your very inferior cabbage leaves." Saying this, I posted off for the market place. Now, just imagine my feelings when I got to the market. There wasn't a beef man, nor a fruit man, nor a coffee man, in this quiet market, of this quiet city, on this quiet Sunday.

I seldom drink, but desperation will lead to anything. I'll go to the hotel; I'll see the generous landlord, and I'll get a drink of beer and water. I saw him. "Lord bless your soul, sir, couldn't think of opening the bar-room to-day; it would be in direct violation of the thirty-ninth ordinance, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday."

Met a friend, told the state of my feelings. He knew of a place round the corner—round the alley—round a house—where a fellow sold lager beer on the sly; went to the place pshaw! every door closed; went to the rear and found a back door open; went in; found lawyers, Dutchmen, doctors—room full and Lager plenty; sat down to a side-table; forgave the Town Council, and called for two glasses. "Don't sell lager here on Sunday, sir. The city law is against it." "Well, sir, will you be so kind as to tell me how all these gentlemen get it?" "O, they take dinner, sir." "Well, how much for a dinner?" "One dime, sir." I took a look—not but bread and cheese for dinner; sat down at the long table; heard a fellow call for another mug of soup; saw the waiter hand him a mug of beer; had to eat something before we could get anything to drink; tried a piece of cheese—horrid stuff; I called for soup, and at last got two mugs of that article, made from hops and barley; went home; threw myself on the bed; fell asleep; had nightmare; thought I was about to be taken up for disregarding the seventy-fourth ordinance, entitled an ordinance to prevent all persons from eating, sleeping, thirsting, talking, or doing anything on Sunday; woke up; didn't even ask the landlord for supper; knew it would be in violation of the seventy-fifth ordinance, which provides against eating supper on Sunday night.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm or W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE, E. H. HENSLEY.

Feb. 19, 1861.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**  
**SIR JAMES CLARKE'S**

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unequalled in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.**

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain

# DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SAM. C. SAYRES, Reporter.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. W. McD. ABBETT, of Methodist Church South.

RESOLUTION.

M. CHAMBERS offered a resolution limiting speeches to 10 minutes, except upon the resolutions concerning the navigation of the Mississippi river.

Mr. PRALL proposed to add the report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. MARSHALL demanded the previous question, which was ordered upon a call of the yeas and nays.

The question then recurring upon the amendment proposed by Mr. PRALL, the yeas and nays were taken, and the amendment was rejected.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to lay the bill on the table. The yeas and nays being taken thereon, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Grover, Irvin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

Mr. PRALL moved to strike out the 10th section which reads as follows:

That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force for a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Porter,) Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, Gibson, Grover, Irvin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Andrews, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, DeHaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Rousseau, Rust, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walton, and Whitaker—26.

An amendment allowing the banks to accept any or all of the provisions of the bill, was rejected.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out the 7th section. Rejected.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

The bill then passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Barwick, Bruner, Cosby, Fisk, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walton, and Whitaker—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Porter,) Andrews, Chambers, Cissell, Darnaby, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Gibson, Grover, Irvin, Marshall, Prall, Rust, Simpson, Taylor, and Walker—17.

So the bill passed.

The following is the bill:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful for the banks of issue in the State of Kentucky, on the 15th day of April, 1861, to re-issue, in bank notes of denominations not less than one nor more than fifty dollars, the sum of two millions of dollars, redeemable in gold or silver at the expiration of two years from and after the date of such re-issue; the amount aforesaid to be issued by the following named banks, in proportion to the capital stock actually taken and paid in, viz: The Commercial Bank, the Southern Bank, the People's Bank, Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, the Farmers' Bank, the Northern Bank, and the Bank of Ashland.

§ 2. That the re-issue aforesaid shall be duly made known and designated by writing or stamping on the face of each bank note reissued: this, the 15th day of April, 1861, and countersigned by the cashier of such bank.

§ 3. That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid banks, within three months after the 15th day of April, 1861, to loan to the citizens of each of the ten Congressional districts, upon new accommodations, in sums of not more than one thousand dollars to each individual applicant, to be paid in calls of not more than ten per cent, upon the original amount loaned for the first two hundred and twenty days said loan shall run, and not more than twenty per cent for each one hundred and twenty days it may afterwards run, an amount not less than two hundred thousand dollars to each of the Congressional districts in the State of Kentucky: Provided, That if there should not be suitable and satisfactory applications for the amount to which any district may be entitled before the 15th day of July next, then the said banks may lend in larger sums than one thousand dollars: And provided further, That if said banks fail to make the loans herein provided for within the time stated, for the want of proper and satisfactory applications therefor, then the said banks shall have the benefits of the provisions of this act, in case they shall make the loans aforesaid to the amount named in the year 1861: Provided, That if any of the persons fail to renew at the time aforesaid, the banks aforesaid shall have the right to enforce the payment of all such persons may owe such banks.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Ashland, to make the said loans in districts 1 and 9; and the Southern Bank and People's Bank to make said loans in districts 2 and 3, to be distributed between the Commercial Bank, and Bank of Ashland, and the Southern Bank, and People's Bank, pro rata, according to the amount of capital stock; the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville to make said loans in 4, 5, and 7; the Farmers' Bank and Northern Bank to make said loans in districts 6, 8, and 10.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of said banks, in making loans herein provided for, to divide the sum going to each district among the several counties composing such district, in proportion to the number of voters in each county respectively, as near as may be: Provided, That if there be not good and satisfactory applications from any county for the full amount for which such county is entitled within ninety days from the 15th April, 1861, then said banks may lend the remainder of the share of such county to citizens of other counties in the same district.

§ 6. That the re-issue provided for in this act, when made conformable thereto, shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all dues and demands to the State of Kentucky, and all debts now owing to, or debts hereafter made payable to, said banks, and shall be taken in deposit by the banks accepting this act: Provided, The banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.

§ 7. That it shall be optional with the banks herein mentioned in lieu of making the re-issue, as provided for in sections one and two of this act, to increase their circulation two million of dollars, in accordance with the terms and provisions of sections three, four, and five of this act; and if they shall so elect, and shall increase their circulation, it shall be

lawful for said banks to require all holders of their notes presenting the same for redemption to deposit the same, on a certificate of the cashier of such bank, thirty days before gold and silver shall be demanded in payment thereon. The circulation of two millions herein mentioned must be in addition to the circulation said banks had out on the first day of January, 1861.

§ 8. That the acceptance of the provisions of the seventh section of this act by the banks aforesaid, shall operate as a repeal of that portion of sections one and two of this act which provides for the re-issue of notes to the amount of two millions of dollars, redeemable at the expiration of two years.

§ 9. That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the banks aforesaid to make known to the Governor of this State, within thirty days from the date of this act, their acceptance of its provisions.

§ 10. That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force from a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

§ 11. This act to be in force from its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to a Border State Convention.

The question being upon the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for the majority report.

Mr. CISSELL moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, in 1st sec, and insert—

That an election shall be held on the 1st Monday in June next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect ten delegates to a convention of the border States, and such other slave States as may see proper to meet us at Louisville, Ky., and said delegates shall be voted for and selected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional district, in the same manner that Congressmen are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of Congressmen, by the qualified voters of each Congressional district, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

The yeas and nays were taken as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Porter,) Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, Gibson, Grover, Irvin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Alexander, Anthony, Andrews, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, DeHaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Rousseau, Rust, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

Mr. PRALL moved to strike out the 10th section which reads as follows:

That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force for a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

§ 12. This act to be in force from its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to a Border State Convention.

The question being upon the substitute of the majority report.

Mr. CISSELL moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, in 1st sec, and insert—

That an election shall be held on the 1st Monday in June next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect ten delegates to a convention of the border States, and such other slave States as may see proper to meet us at Louisville, Ky., and said delegates shall be voted for and selected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional district, in the same manner that Congressmen are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of Congressmen, by the qualified voters of each Congressional district, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

The yeas and nays were taken as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Porter,) Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, Gibson, Grover, Irvin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—11.

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That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force for a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

§ 13. This act to be in force from its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to a Border State Convention.

The question being upon the substitute of the majority report.

Mr. CISSELL moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, in 1st sec, and insert—

That an election shall be held on the 1st Monday in June next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect ten delegates to a convention of the border States, and such other slave States as may see proper to meet us at Louisville, Ky., and said delegates shall be voted for and selected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional district, in the same manner that Congressmen are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of Congressmen, by the qualified voters of each Congressional district, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

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NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Porter,) Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, Gibson, Grover, Irvin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Alexander, Anthony, Andrews, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, DeHaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Rousseau, Rust, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

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That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force for a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

§ 14. This act to be in force from its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to a Border State Convention.

The question being upon the substitute of the majority report.

Mr. CISSELL moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, in 1st sec, and insert—

That an election shall be held on the 1st Monday in June next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect ten delegates to a convention of the border States, and such other slave States as may see proper to meet us at Louisville, Ky., and said delegates shall be voted for and selected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional district, in the same manner that Congressmen are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of Congressmen, by the qualified voters of each Congressional district, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

The yeas and nays were taken as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Porter,) Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, Gibson, Grover, Irvin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—11.

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Mr. PRALL moved to strike out the 10th section which reads as follows:

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§ 15. This act to be in force from its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to a Border State Convention.

The question being upon the substitute of the majority report.

Mr. CISSELL moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, in 1st sec, and insert—

That an election shall be held on the 1st Monday in June next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect ten delegates to a convention of the border States, and such other slave States as may see proper to meet us at Louisville, Ky., and said delegates shall be voted for and selected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional district, in the same manner that Congressmen are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of Congressmen, by the qualified voters of each Congressional district, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

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NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Alexander, Anthony, Andrews, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, DeHaven, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Pennebaker, Rousseau, Rust, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

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§ 16. This act to be in force from its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to a Border State Convention.

The question being upon the substitute of the majority report.

Mr. CISSELL moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, in 1st sec, and insert—

That an election shall be held on the 1st Monday in June next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect ten delegates to a convention of the border States, and such other slave States as may see proper to meet us at Louisville, Ky., and said delegates shall be voted for and selected

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May 29 tf

**HELBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION  
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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID  
EXTRACT BUCHU.**

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel  
Dropsy, Weaknesses, Obstructions, Secret  
Diseases, Female Complaints, and all  
Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from Excesses and Imprudences in Life,  
and removing all Improper Discharges from the  
Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether exist-  
ing in  
MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and  
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,  
Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom  
to the Pallid Check.

**JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!**

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and  
removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found

Excretion, Loss of Power,  
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of  
Breathing, General Weakness, Hor-  
ror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Tremor-  
ing, Drowsiness, Headache, Loss of Sustains,  
Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision,  
Langor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular  
System, often Enormous Appetite, with Dispepsic  
Symptoms, Hot Hands, Loss of Energy,  
Dryness of the Mouth, Indigestion, and  
Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head,  
Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the  
Eyes, Frequent Black  
Spots before the eyes,

with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of  
Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with  
Horror of Society, a strong desire to commit  
suicide to such patients as are solida, and  
not more than threefold than fear for  
themselves, no repose of manner,  
no earnestness, no specula-  
tion but a rapid transi-  
tion from one question  
to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which  
this medicine invariably removes—soon give place to  
the following:

POWER, FACULTY, AND PLEASURE, first, in one  
of which the patient can't expire. Who can say  
that these excesses are not frequently followed by  
those direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the  
ANCHOR HOSPITALS, speak louder than any testi-  
monial to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic  
asylums, the most melancholy exhibition appears.

The countenance is actually sodden and quite desti-  
tute. Neither Mirth nor Joy can find a home.

It is rare to find a sound of life in them, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeless measures wan despair."

Despair is most terrible! and has brought thou-  
sands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blaz-  
ing the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be  
cured by the use of this.

**INFALLIBLE REMEDY.**

If you are suffering with any of the above distress-  
ing symptoms, drink the Fluid Extract BUCHU will cure  
you. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack Nostrums and Quack Doctors,  
who are always referring to themselves, and  
quoting kings and queens, and saying nothing. Suffering,  
Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bot-  
tom of this Popular and SPECIFIC REMEDY.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleas-  
ant in its taste and odor, but immediate in action.

**HELBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU**

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of  
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

With the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge,  
and care devoted in its combination. See Professor  
DEWEY's Valueable and Practical Guide to the Practice  
of Medicine, and the standard Work on Medicine.

The mass of VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY in possession  
of the Proprietor vouching its virtues and curative  
powers is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAITH.

"Personally appeared before the Alderman of the city  
of New York, T. A. HELBOLD, Chemist,  
who, being duly sworn, does say, that his prepara-  
tion contains no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious  
Drug, but are purely vegetable."

H. T. HELBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of  
November, 1854. WM. B. HIBBERD, Alderman."

Price \$1 per Bottle, or Six for \$5. De-  
livered to any Address.

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certifi-  
cates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen,  
and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELBOLD,  
Practical & Analytical Chemist,  
No. 52 South 10th Street, below Chestnut, Assembly  
Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa.

IT TO BE HAD of all Druggists and Dealers  
throughout the United States, Canadas, and British  
Provinces.

IT DEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!  
Ask for Helbold's—Take no other!

**CUREN GUARANTEED.**

ap5 w&t-w3

**KENTUCKY REPORTS.**

A COMPLETE set from Hardin to Metcalfe, cheap  
for cash

**KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**

Complete set of Stanton's Statutes and Code  
of Practice. Also Guide to Justice, at  
jan1 w&t-w3

**KENTUCKY FARMER.**

We have made an arrangement with Mr. H.  
HOWARD GRATZ, to take charge of the  
editorial department of the KENTUCKY FARMER,  
and can promise our subscribers a first class  
Agricultural and Family Paper.

The Farmer is the only Agricultural paper in  
the State and will be devoted to the peculiar inter-  
ests of this latitude, and we will spare no pains to  
make it thoroughly reliable in every particular.

Agricultural literature is rapidly increasing  
in every part of the State; and it will be  
found an admirable advertising medium, for those  
having Land, Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds  
Trees, &c., &c., for sale.

One dollar per annum is the very moderate  
price at which we will mail it to subscribers.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

Caution to Debtors.

From information received since the death of my  
late master, C. G. Graham, I believe there are  
numerous debts due to him, due to the late firm for  
which notes were given payable to "C. G. Graham,"  
(which was the style of the firm,) but which have not  
come into my possession as surviving partner,  
therefore I am not personally bound to make  
payment to any person other than myself, or my au-  
thorized agent. If they do, they will act in their  
wrong, and may be compelled to pay again to the sur-  
viving partner, who alone is authorized to collect  
such debts.

Frankfort, January 1st, w&t-w3

**Coal and Lumber Yard.**

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he  
will keep constantly on hand, Coal, Lumber, and  
Lumber, and Cannel Coal, which will sell at  
the lowest market price, either by the carload or  
car.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will  
sell on reasonable terms.

Coal and Cannel Coal is on the Ken-  
tucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge,  
being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittent-  
on.

JOHN C. BATES,

sep18 w&t-w3

## MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the  
public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and  
during that time have maintained a high character  
in almost every part of the country, for their  
extraordinary power of restoring perfect  
health to persons suffering under nearly every kind  
of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of  
HUMAN DISEASES.

Are well known to be infallible.

**DYSPEPSIA.** by thoroughly cleansing the first  
and secondaries, creating a flow of pure  
healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;

**FLATULENCY.** LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY,  
LANDS, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general  
symptoms of Disease, will vanish, as a natural conse-  
quence of its cure.

**COSTIVENESS.** by cleansing the whole length  
of the intestines with a solvent process, and without  
any violent purges leave the bowels costive  
within two days.

**FEVERS** of all kinds, by restoring the blood to  
a regular circulation, through the process of respiration  
in such cases, and the thorough solution of all  
inflammation existing in them.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure  
RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and  
**GOUT** in half that time, by removing local inflam-  
mation from the muscles and ligaments of the joint.

**DROPSONES** of all kinds, by freeing and strength-  
ening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most  
delightfully on these important organs, and hence are  
the best remedy for a certain remedy for the worst  
case of **GRAVEL**.

Also **WORMS**, by dislodging from the turnings  
of the bowels the slimy matter to which these crea-  
tures adhere.

**ULCERS, and INVERTER-**  
**ATE SORES**, by the perfect purity which these LIFE  
MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

**ERUPTIVE ERUPTIONS** and BAD  
COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the  
fluids that feed the skin and the morbid state of  
which occasions all eruptive complaints, swallow  
cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion.

The use of these PILSES, will cure in a few  
days, all the effects of **SALT RHEUM**, and a striking  
improvement in the clearness of the skin.

**COMMON COLDS** and **INFLUENZA** will al-  
ways be cured by one dose, or by a few drops.

**PILES.**—The original proprietor of these Medi-  
cines, was cured of Piles, in 35 years standing by the  
use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

This source of trouble, is easily removed by this  
source of cure.

**SAFETY.**—The **CAIRO CITY GAZETTE**.

Restores the Gray Hair to its original color,  
when white and gray Hair can be turned to a beauti-  
ful black or auburn; when Hair can be made to grow  
upon bald heads; when all this can be done, it cannot  
be done by any other means.

It is the only Remedy for the **HAIR RESTORATIVE** to  
which all the world bears witness.

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